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Agriculture development and food security

Report of the Second Committee

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I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2009, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Agriculture development and food security" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 19th, 20th, 21st, 33rd and 41st meetings, on 22 and 23 October, 10 November and 9 December 2009. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/64/SR.19, 20, 21, 33 and 41). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 7th meetings, from 5 to 7 October (see A/C.2/64/SR.2-7).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development and food security (A/64/221);

(b) Letter dated 6 March 2009 from the representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General (A/64/65);

(c) Letter dated 30 September 2009 from the representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General (A/64/489).

4. At the 19th meeting, on 22 October, an introductory statement was made by the Chief of the Global Policy Branch, Division for Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (see A/C.2/64/SR.19).

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II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.27 and A/C.2/64/L.68

5. At the 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Agriculture development and food security" (A/C.2/64/L.27), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Welcoming* the establishment of the agenda item and the discussions that have been undertaken on agriculture development and food security in the General Assembly,

"*Recalling* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation), the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,

"*Reaffirming* the goal set out in paragraph 19 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

"*Recalling* the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action, the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later, including the goal of achieving food security for all through an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing by half the number of undernourished people by no later than 2015, as well as the commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recognizing* that agriculture plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of a growing global population and is inextricably linked to poverty eradication, especially in developing countries, and stressing that integrated and sustainable agriculture and rural development approaches are therefore essential to achieving enhanced food security and food safety in an environmentally sustainable way,

"*Concerned* that the number of people living in hunger is increasing and that global food security is facing the greatest challenge in modern history, affecting more than one billion people in the world, mostly in developing countries,

"*Reaffirming* the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities,

"*Taking note*, in this regard, of the recommendations contained in the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to

Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, adopted by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 2004, including the recommendations on international measures, actions and commitments,

"*Recognizing* that addressing the multifaceted causes of food insecurity requires a comprehensive approach and the adoption of lasting political, economic, social, financial and technical solutions, involving all stakeholders,

"*Recognizing also* the importance of an enabling international and national environment to increase and sustain investment in the agriculture sector of developing countries, and the need to ensure that trade is supportive of agriculture through greater market access and the elimination of trade-distorting subsidies,

"*Emphasizing* the urgent need to increase efforts at the national, regional and international level to address food security and agriculture development as an integral part of the international development agenda,

"*Recognizing* the need to strengthen multilateral coordination for food security, including enhancing the coherence, coordination, efficiency and effectiveness of policies and actions taken to address food security by all actors at all levels of the food chain, building on existing structures,

"*Recognizing also*, in this regard, that a reformed Committee on World Food Security is the central United Nations political platform dealing with food security and nutrition,

"*Remaining deeply concerned* at the high volatility of global food prices, including in basic food commodities, owing to, inter alia, structural and systemic problems,

"*Remaining deeply concerned* about the impact of the global financial and economic crisis, climate change and the ongoing food crisis on agricultural development and food security, in particular in developing countries, and reiterating that the multiple and complex causes require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long term by national Governments and the international community,

"*Remaining concerned* that volatile food prices and the global multidimensional crises pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger, as well as to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and achieve the objective of reducing by half the number of undernourished people by no later than 2015 as well as other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and reiterating that the global food crisis has multiple and complex causes and that its consequences require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long term by national Governments and the international community,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the work undertaken by relevant international bodies and organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, on agricultural development and enhancing food security,

"*Noting* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis,

"*Welcoming* the outcome of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development on the thematic cluster of issues on agriculture, rural development, land, drought, desertification and Africa,

"*Taking note* of the final Declaration adopted at the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Porto Alegre, Brazil, on 10 March 2006,

"*Emphasizing* that the United Nations can play an effective role in building a global consensus in addressing agricultural development and food security,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development and food security;

"2. *Stresses* that food security is central to poverty eradication, public health and sustainable economic growth, and that addressing food security requires a comprehensive approach which includes, inter alia, increasing agricultural productivity in developing countries, stimulus to pre- and post-harvest interventions, ensuring adequate financial resources for developing countries, transfer of technology, access to resources by smallholders, indigenous peoples, women and families, strengthening the social safety net, preservation of the natural resource base, expansion of employment, decent work opportunities, knowledge and training, increased trade flows and support for good governance and policy reform;

"3. *Also stresses* that achieving food security for all requires strengthening and revitalizing the agricultural sector in developing countries, including through enhanced international support, an enabling environment at all levels and the empowerment of small-scale farmers, indigenous peoples and other rural communities;

"4. *Underscores* the importance of enhancing synergies between agriculture and development policies and strategies at both the national and international levels, including by prioritizing and mainstreaming agriculture into development policies;

"5. *Encourages* efforts of the international community to create a strong enabling environment for enhancing agricultural production, productivity and sustainability, developing strong agricultural value chains and improving farmers' and agro-industry access to and participation in markets;

"6. *Welcomes* the strengthening of cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme in promoting agricultural development and food security, and encourages them to work closely with all other relevant United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, the international financial institutions and international trade, financial and economic institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector;

"7. *Expresses* its support for initiatives and actions to strengthen governance for agricultural development and food security, drawing and building upon existing structures, and for the recently agreed upon reform of the Committee on World Food Security, as a central component of the evolving global partnership for agriculture, food security and nutrition, to constitute the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all human beings;

"8. *Welcomes* the convening of the World Summit on Food Security in Rome from 16 to 18 November 2009;

"9. *Underlines* the need for sustained and predictable funding and increased targeted investment to enhance world food production, and calls for new and additional financial resources from all sources to achieve sustainable agricultural development and food security;

"10. *Stresses* the urgent need to reverse the declining trend of the share of agriculture in total official development assistance and in lending portfolios of international financial institutions and regional development banks;

"11. *Calls for* actions at the national, regional and international levels to intensify public and private investment in the agriculture sector, including through public-private partnerships;

"12. *Encourages* international, regional and national efforts to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, and particularly their small-scale producers, to enhance the productivity of food crops, and to promote sustainable practices in pre-harvest and post-harvest agricultural activities;

"13. *Underscores* the importance of support for agriculture research, and calls for continued support for international agricultural research systems, especially for increasing productivity and sustainable agriculture in food crops, including through the international research centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, as well as other relevant international research organizations;

"14. *Recognizes* that appropriate, affordable and sustainable agriculture technology can play an important role in helping developing countries eradicate poverty and hunger and achieving global food security, and calls upon the international community to make greater efforts to promote the development and transfer of appropriate technologies and know-how to developing countries;

"15. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening North-South as well as South-South and triangular cooperation, and enhancing support from the United Nations development system in promoting cooperation in agriculture development and food security;

"16. *Encourages* the international community to intensify its support for developing countries' efforts to establish and strengthen national social safety nets and protection programmes for the needy and vulnerable, such as food and cash for work, cash transfer and voucher programmes, school feeding programmes and mother-and-child nutrition programmes;

"17. *Underlines* that a rules-based international trading system that is universal, open, undistorted, non-discriminatory, equitable and fair, especially in agriculture products, will promote agriculture and rural development in developing countries and contribute to world food security, and urges national, regional and international strategies to promote the participation of farmers, especially smallholders and women, in community, domestic, regional and international markets;

"18. *Expresses* concern that despite significant efforts, the Doha Development Agenda of multilateral trade negotiations has not yet been concluded, and recognizing the urgency of and reaffirming its commitment to reaching a successful and timely conclusion to the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations with an ambitious, balanced and development-oriented outcome;

"19. *Recognizes* that greater international market access is also critical, that there is still a long way to go to achieve the sort of pro-development trade policies which are meant to be the outcome of the Doha Development Round, that further progress is urgently needed in opening agricultural markets, notably the markets of developed countries to the agricultural exports of developing ones, and in reducing trade-distorting subsidies, and that all countries need to be cognizant of and seek to address the particular market access needs and concerns of the least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing States;

"20. *Calls for* the immediate elimination of all forms of agricultural subsidies and other market-distorting measures by developed countries, and urges the developed countries to demonstrate the necessary flexibility and political will to address meaningfully these key concerns of developing countries at the Doha Round of trade negotiations;

"21. *Recognizes* the need for Africa to embark on a green revolution to help boost agricultural productivity, food production and regional food security, and welcomes the fact that strong leadership has been taken by African countries to address the challenges of sustainable agricultural development and to achieve food security through initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, that can provide an effective framework for ensuring that resources are targeted to a country's plans and priorities, and calls upon the international community to support Africa in the implementation of the various programmes under the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

"22. *Notes* the adoption of the Windhoek High-level Ministerial Declaration on African Agriculture in the Twenty-first Century: Meeting the Challenges, Making a Sustainable Green Revolution, on 10 February 2009, and the holding of the Presidential Summit on Sovereignty and Food Security: Foods for Life in Managua on 7 May 2008;

"23. *Reaffirms* its commitments to promote and protect, without discrimination, the economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in accordance with international human rights obligations and, taking into account, as appropriate, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of

Indigenous Peoples, acknowledges that many indigenous organizations and representatives of indigenous communities have expressed in different forums their deep concerns over the obstacles and challenges they face for the full enjoyment of the right to food, and calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples and the continuous discrimination against them;

"24. *Reiterates* the importance of developing countries determining their own food security strategies in their efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger and acknowledges national and regional efforts by developing countries to implement long-term policies and measures that contribute to food security and agricultural development, such as the food security fund of some Latin American and Caribbean countries, the Latin American and the Caribbean without Hunger Initiative, the Sirte Declaration on Investing in Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security, adopted at the thirteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 3 July 2009, the Emergency Programme for Arab Food Security launched at the Arab Economic and Social Development Summit, held in Kuwait on 19 and 20 January 2009, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Food Security Reserve, and the Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations;

"25. *Underscores* the importance of the initiatives and commitments undertaken by the international community to enhance development of the agricultural sector and food security in developing countries, and of their full realization and implementation in a timely and reliable manner;

"26. *Takes note* of the commitments made at the Group of Eight Summit held in L'Aquila, Italy, from 8 to 10 July 2009, to scale up actions and to act with urgency to achieve sustainable global food security, and calls for the timely realization of the commitment to increase aid to agriculture and food security by 20 billion dollars over three years;

"27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-fifth session on developments related to issues highlighted in the present resolution."

6. At its 41st meeting, on 9 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Agriculture development and food security" (A/C.2/64/L.68), submitted by the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.27.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-Chairperson orally corrected operative paragraph 27 of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.68.

9. At its 41st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally corrected (see para. 12).

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Brazil and Cuba.

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.68, draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.27 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Agriculture development and food security

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the establishment of the agenda item and the discussions that have been undertaken on agriculture development and food security in the General Assembly,

Welcoming also the convening of the World Summit on Food Security in Rome from 16 to 18 November 2009,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[6] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[7] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[8]

Reaffirming the goal set out in paragraph 19 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[9] to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Recalling the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action,[10] the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later,[11] including the goal of achieving food security for all through an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing by

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] See resolution 60/1.

[8] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[9] See resolution 55/2.

[10] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

[11] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit: five years later, 10-13 June 2002*, part one, appendix; see also A/57/499, annex.

half the number of undernourished people by no later than 2015, as well as the commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

Welcoming the outcome of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development on the thematic cluster of issues on agriculture, rural development, land, drought, desertification and Africa,[12]

Recognizing that agriculture plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of a growing global population and is inextricably linked to poverty eradication, especially in developing countries, and stressing that integrated and sustainable agriculture and rural development approaches are therefore essential to achieving enhanced food security and food safety in an environmentally sustainable way,

Expressing concern that the number of people suffering from hunger and poverty now exceeds one billion, which is an unacceptable blight on the lives, livelihoods and dignity of one sixth of the world's population, mostly in developing countries, and noting that the effects of long-standing underinvestment in food security, agriculture, and rural development have recently been further exacerbated by the food, financial and economic crises, among other factors,

Striving for a world free from hunger in which countries implement the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, adopted by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 2008,[13] and supporting the practical application of the guidelines based on the principles of participation, transparency and accountability,

Recognizing the importance of an enabling international and national environment to increase and sustain investment in the agriculture sector of developing countries and to create a more level playing field in agriculture through greater market access, substantial reduction of trade-distorting domestic support, and the parallel elimination of all forms of export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect in accordance with the mandate from the Doha Work Programme of the World Trade Organization,

Emphasizing the urgent need to increase efforts at the national, regional and international levels to address food security and agriculture development as an integral part of the international development agenda,

Recognizing the need to foster strategic coordination for agriculture development and food security involving all actors at the national, regional and global levels to improve governance, promote better allocation of resources, avoid duplication of efforts and identify response gaps,

Recognizing also that a sense of urgency and a commitment to solving the global food crisis have served as catalysts for strengthening international coordination and governance for food security, through the Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, of which the Committee on World Food Security is a central component, and reiterating that it is essential to enhance global governance, building on existing institutions and fostering effective partnerships,

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[12] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 9* (E/2009/29).

[13] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session, Rome, 22-27 November 2004* (CL 127/REP), appendix D; see also E/CN.4/2005/131, annex.

Remaining deeply concerned at the high volatility of global food prices, including for basic food commodities, owing to, inter alia, structural and systemic problems,

Remaining deeply concerned also that the global financial and economic crisis, climate change and the food crisis pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger, as well as to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and achieve the objective of reducing by half the number of undernourished people by no later than 2015 as well as other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and reiterating that the global food crisis has multiple and complex causes and that its consequences require a comprehensive and coordinated response, including the adoption of political, economic, social, financial and technical solutions in the short, medium and long term by national Governments and the international community,

Recognizing the work undertaken by relevant international bodies and organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, on agricultural development and enhancing food security,

Acknowledging the work undertaken by the High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis,

Welcoming the recent appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Food Security and Nutrition,

Taking note of the work to be undertaken, including by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, on the follow-up to the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, in view of its relevance to food security,

Noting the convening of the World Grain Forum on 6 and 7 June 2009 in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation,

Emphasizing that the United Nations can play an effective role in building a global consensus in addressing agriculture development and food security,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development and food security;[14]

2. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security, and notes the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security contained in the Declaration;

3. *Stresses* that food security is central to poverty eradication, public health and sustainable economic growth, and the need for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security that consists of direct action to immediately tackle hunger for the most vulnerable and medium- and long-term sustainable agricultural, food security, nutrition, and rural development programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger and poverty, including through the progressive realization of the right to food;

4. *Also stresses* that achieving food security for all has as its core element the strengthening and revitalizing of the agricultural sector in developing countries,

[14] A/64/221.

where it has been identified as a priority by Governments, including through enhanced international support, an enabling environment at all levels and the empowerment of small-scale farmers, indigenous peoples and other rural communities, and stresses the need for the involvement of women, in particular in decision-making;

5. *Underlines* the importance of enhancing synergies between agriculture, food security and development policies and strategies at both the national and international levels, including by prioritizing and mainstreaming agriculture and food security into development policies;

6. *Encourages* efforts at all levels to create a strong enabling environment for enhancing agricultural production, productivity and sustainability, developing strong agricultural value chains and improving farmers' and agro-industry access to and participation in markets;

7. *Welcomes* the strengthening of cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme and all other relevant United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, the international financial institutions and international trade, financial and economic institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates, in order to increase their effectiveness, as well as the strengthening of cooperation with non-governmental organizations and the private sector in promoting and strengthening efforts towards agriculture development and food security;

8. *Expresses its support* for initiatives and actions to strengthen governance for agriculture development and food security and for the Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, which will strive to achieve strategic coordination of efforts at the national, regional and global levels, building on existing structures, ensuring inclusiveness of participation and promoting a genuine bottom-up approach based on field-level experiences and developments;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Committee on World Food Security, as a platform for discussion and coordination to strengthen collaborative action, to ensure that the voices of all relevant stakeholders, particularly those most affected by food insecurity, are heard, supports the important roles of the Committee, particularly in areas of coordination at the global level, policy convergence and facilitated support and advice to countries and regions, and affirms that, within the context of the implementation plan laid down in the reform of the Committee on World Food Security, it will gradually take on additional roles, such as promoting coordination at the national and regional levels, promoting accountability and sharing best practices at all levels, and developing a global strategic framework for food security and nutrition;

10. *Underlines* the need for sustained funding and increased targeted investment to enhance world food production, and calls for new and additional financial resources from all sources to achieve sustainable agriculture development and food security;

11. *Stresses* the urgent need to increase the share of official development assistance devoted to agriculture and food security based on country-led requests, and encourages international financial institutions and regional development banks to do likewise;

12. *Calls for* actions at the national, regional and international levels to intensify public and private investment in the agriculture sector, including through public-private partnerships;

13. *Encourages* international, regional and national efforts to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, in particular their small-scale producers, to enhance the productivity of food crops, and to promote sustainable practices in pre-harvest and post-harvest agricultural activities;

14. *Underlines* the importance of the conservation of, access to, and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, in accordance with national law and international agreements;

15. *Reaffirms* the need to mobilize the resources needed to increase productivity, including the review, approval and adoption of biotechnology and other new technologies and innovations that are safe, effective and environmentally sustainable;

16. *Promotes* research for food and agriculture, including research to adapt to and mitigate climate change, and access to research results and technologies at national, regional and international levels, including through the international research centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, as well as other relevant international and regional research organizations;

17. *Recognizes* that appropriate, affordable and sustainable agriculture technology can play an important role in helping developing countries to eradicate poverty and hunger and achieve global food security, and calls upon the international community to make greater efforts to promote the development and transfer of appropriate technologies and know-how on mutually agreed terms to developing countries;

18. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening North-South, as well as South-South and triangular cooperation, and enhancing support from the United Nations development system in promoting cooperation in agriculture development and food security;

19. *Encourages* efforts at all levels to establish and strengthen social protection measures and programmes, including national social safety nets and protection programmes for the needy and vulnerable, such as food and cash for work, cash transfer and voucher programmes, school feeding programmes and mother-and-child nutrition programmes;

20. *Stresses* that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system will promote agriculture and rural development in developing countries and contribute to world food security, and urges national, regional and international strategies to promote the participation of farmers, especially smallholders and women, in community, domestic, regional and international markets;

21. *Underlines* the importance of the provision of, and the unhindered access to, safe emergency food and humanitarian assistance and support for the most vulnerable populations, recognizes the value of local purchase of food supplies, which supports local markets, and stresses the need to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes, and the benefits of consultation and notification of any such new restrictions;

22. *Urges* Member States and international organizations to pursue policies and strategies that improve the functioning of domestic, regional and international markets and ensure equitable access for all, especially smallholders and women farmers from developing countries, notes the importance of non-trade-distorting special measures that are consistent with World Trade Organization rules aimed at creating incentives for smallholder farmers in developing countries to enable them to increase their productivity and compete on a more equal footing on world markets, and urges Member States to refrain from taking measures that are inconsistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization and that have adverse impacts on global, regional and national food security;

23. *Recognizes* the urgency of, and reaffirming its commitment to, reaching a successful and timely conclusion by 2010 to the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations with an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced outcome as a key action to improve food security;

24. *Also recognizes* the need for Africa to embark on a green revolution to help boost agricultural productivity, food production and regional food security, welcomes the strong leadership taken by African countries in undertaking initiatives to address the challenges of sustainable agricultural development and to achieve food security, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, that can provide a framework through which support for agriculture and food security can be coordinated, and calls upon the international community to support Africa in the implementation of the various programmes under the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

25. *Reaffirms* the commitment to a crucial, decisive shift towards increased short-, medium- and long-term national and international investment in agriculture in developing countries, welcomes the commitment made by African leaders in the Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa to raise the share of agriculture and rural development in their budget expenditures to at least 10 per cent, and encourages other geographical regions to adopt similar quantitative, time-bound commitments;

26. *Notes*, in this regard, the adoption of the Windhoek High-level Ministerial Declaration on African Agriculture in the Twenty-first Century: Meeting the Challenges, Making a Sustainable Green Revolution, on 10 February 2009;[15]

27. *Notes* the challenges faced by indigenous peoples in the context of food security and, in this regard, calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples;

28. *Reiterates* the importance of developing countries determining their own food security strategies, that food security is a national responsibility, and that any plans for addressing food security challenges and eradication of poverty in relation to food security must be nationally articulated, designed, owned and led, and built on consultation with all key stakeholders, and urges Member States to make food security a high priority and reflect this in their national programmes and budgets;

29. *Acknowledges* in this regard national and regional efforts by developing countries to implement long-term policies and measures that contribute to food

[15] See A/63/740, annex.

security and agricultural development, such as the food security fund of some Latin American and Caribbean countries, the Latin American and the Caribbean without Hunger Initiative, the Presidential Summit on Sovereignty and Food Security: Foods for Life, held in Managua on 7 May 2008, the Sirte Declaration on Investing in Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security, adopted at the thirteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 3 July 2009, the Emergency Programme for Arab Food Security launched at the Arab Economic and Social Development Summit, held in Kuwait on 19 and 20 January 2009, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Food Security Reserve, and the Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations;

30. *Underlines* the importance of the initiatives and commitments undertaken by the international community to enhance development of the agricultural sector and food security in developing countries, and of their full realization and implementation in a timely and reliable manner;

31. *Welcomes*, in that regard, the commitments made at the Group of Eight Summit held in L'Aquila, Italy, from 8 to 10 July 2009, to act with the scale and urgency needed to achieve sustainable global food security,[16] and welcomes the commitments made by the countries represented at L'Aquila towards a goal of mobilizing 20 billion dollars over three years through this coordinated, comprehensive strategy focused on sustainable agriculture development;

32. *Invites* all members of the international community, including international and regional financial institutions, and urges relevant bodies within the United Nations system, to cooperate actively in a coordinated manner in the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit on Food Security adopted in Rome in November 2009;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that a coordinated follow-up at the field level to the World Summit on Food Security is undertaken in the context of the resident coordinator system, taking into account the coordinated follow-up to United Nations major international conferences;

34. *Invites* the Chairperson of the Committee on World Food Security to report, as part of the Committee's report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the reform of and on progress made towards achieving the vision of the Committee;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on developments related to issues highlighted in the present resolution and the progress of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit on Food Security;

36. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Agriculture development and food security", to be allocated to the Second Committee.

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[16] See A/63/927-S/2009/358, annex.